Management of the same

## Mrs. A. N. Pellard.

The item that appeared in the Republica of last Saturday concerning Mrs. A. N. Pol-LARD, was not founded on fact. This lady had no pistol in her hand and made no threats against any one when passing the St. Cloud Hotel, on Friday evening. She informs us that the most formidable weapon in her hand was a "rat," an article used in dressing the hair, and that malice and imagination are the adation for the charge that she was seeking the life of any one.

## Letter of Peter H. Gark.

We take the following from the Cincinnati

To the Editor of the Commercial:

If the Greeley party are building any hope on the oft-repeated assertion that the colored people of the South will vote for their candi-date they are surely doomed to disappoint-ment. That some colored men will be found on their side is, perhaps, true. Some colored men have been found to vote the straight Democratic ticket, but the number is small, and not likely to increase.

Democratic ticket, but the number is small, and not likely to increase.

The fact that the Republican party is the instrument which has freed and enfranchised him, which guards him in the exercise of his rights as a freeman, which promises him great future good, is known and well known, to the dullest black man in the South, and if he can get the chance to approach the ballot-box unintimidated, he will vote for the candidate of thet party.

unintimidated, he will vote for the candidate of that party.

It is possible that, at first, many of the colored voters were disposed to take a liberal view of politics, and to go with their neighbors and former masters against the carpetbaggers; but the uniformity of the results when so-called Conservatism has triumphed, has pretty effectually cured them of that tendency. The treatment of the colored people has pretty effectually cured them of that tendency. The treatment of the colored people of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and North Carolina by the Conservatives is enough. They will avoid all such parties, however favorably they may be labeled or headed. The Republican party is their ark of safety, and to it they will cling until they deem all danger past. They know nothing about tariffs and questions of civil service reform, and if they did they would regard them as subtle devices of the enemy to divide the Republican party. subtle devices of the carriers.

Republican party.

With the complaint made about centralization of the Washington

Republican party.

With the complaint made about centralization and the interference of the Washington Government with State affairs, they do not sympathize. They make, in fact, just the opposite complaint. The Government does not interfere enough to suit them. They find, in too many localities, the police force utterly demoralized by the fact that it depends upon the lawless elements of society for its official life, and that the property and life of all who are opposed to the element is never safe, and if life or property be taken, there is no redress. A distinguished State official in Mississippi said to me a few days ago: "I am sure there have been more than five hundred murders perpetrated in this State, within two years, by men actuated by the Ku-Klux spirit, which murders have not only not been punished, but they have not been reported by the press of the State." "Here," said the gentleman," "we are safe, but," pointing to Pearl river, "we dare not go across there to discuss our principles unless we go by day and in large armed parties." To men who sleep quietly in their beds only because the arm of the Federal Government is interposed between them and slaughter, the talk about interfering with State rights will have but little influence.

In this state of affairs the colored voter only seeks to know which is the candidate of the Republican party, and to vote for him if he can,

In a tour leading through the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana I sought in many conversations to find the attitude of the colored people relating to Mr. Summer in the then possible contingency of his being the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention. the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention. The response was unanimous: "If he goes into that movement we are sorry for him; but he has left us, and we will not follow him." Hon. Jere Haralson, a man emancipated by the proclamation, living in daily contact with his people, and admirably fitted to speak for them, said: "If Mr. Sumner oes into this movement he will be another proof that a man may live too long for the good of his reputation. and I for one am not going to follow him anywhere."

If Mr. Greeley is presented to the colored voters of the South as a candidate for the Presidency it must be either as the leader of a party formed for the special purpose of breaking up the organization which they regard as their greatest benefactor and only friend, or as the leader of the Democratic party, whose whole policy is imimical to their

The white Republicans of the South are, as a rule, in close sympathy with their colored allies. They are by far more radical than the masses of the party in the North. If they are "scalawags," they have been hunted from their homes by the friends of slavery and of the Confederacy; they have returned from months of hiding in swamps to find their homes pillaged and in ashes. They have had their sons torn from them by conscripting officers to fight in a cause their souls abhorred; they refuse to be comforted for the loss of those sons lying in dishonored graves. loss of those sons lying in dishonored graves.
They have stood upon the scaffold, with ropes
around their necks, and were only saved from
the death which their fellow Unionists met the death which their fellow Unionists met by the chance freaks of the mob. Such men will have but one vote to give, and that will be for the regular nominee of the Republican party. If they are carpet-baggers, they are either office-holders, and as such anxious to reflect the wishes of the colored voters upon whom they depend for office; or they are of that noble class of men who went South to whom they depend for office; or they are of that noble class of men who went South to aid hebrestly in the work of reconstruction. They have risked life; they have endured social proscription; they endure what is harder, the aspersions of those who, at a safe distance from the scene of conflict, criticise and abuse men whose work in saving the Union is only second to those who fought for it on the field of battle. They have organized and taught the colored people; they have inspired them with hope and self-respect; under their guidance and protection schools are opened, churches organized, justice administered, and Union is kept alive in the land where slavery and disunion reigned.

churches organized, justice administered, and Union is kept alive in the land where slavery and disunion reigned.

Talk to those men about corruption in official places, and they will tell you it is an evil which they cannot assist in remedying until they are assured that the principles fought for in the war are no longer in danger from the reactionary tendencies of the Democracy. Said the same distinguished gentleman whom I have quoted before: "We have the wolf by the ears and dare not let go." They dread the success of any candidate other than the one to be selected at Philadelphia, however pronounced he may be in his Republicanism, since the Democracy would regard it as a symptom of backing down from the high position heretofore held by the party.

As for Conservative Republicans, they are a myth. Democrats sometimes masquerade in the garb which they call Conservative Republicanism, but the disguise is too thin to deceive the most unwary.

To the Republicans of the South, every man who is not in their camp will be regarded as an enemy. They will seek to maintain the party organization intact, and will vote solid for the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention. That Mr. Greeley may get some votes in the South is true, but they will be Democratic votes, and any Democrat could get them easier.

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1872.

CINCINNATI, May 3, 1872.

District Matters. [From Washington Chronicle, 18th inst.] Liberty to Leurn.

Mass Meeting on the Mixed School Question
—Speeches by Mon. Henry Wilson, Fred-erick Douglass, John R. Langston, and Others—Civil Rights Demanded—Scathing Review of the Common Carrier and the lnu Keeper.

Quite a large assemblage was present last evening at Congregational Church for the purpose of giving audience to Frederick Doug-ass, Esq., Hon.-R. B. Elliott, Robert Purvis, Esp., Sengtor Wiles, Labort Purvis, Esq., Senator Wilson, John F. Cook, Esq., D. A. Straker, George T. Downing, Hon. J. H. Harris, John L. Langston, and others, who had been advertised rather extensively to make addresses upon the present social issue, viz: the advisability of admitting to the public schools children without regard to color. The interest manifested in a proper disposition of this important question may be disposition of this important question may be imagined when it is known that, suffocating magned when it is known that, sunocating as was the atmosphere of last night, the church was at an early hour filled to reple-tion with those who have at all times been prominent in the furtherance of its adjust-

ment.

The meeting was called to order by W. J. Wilson, who said that, on behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, he would announce the following as officers of the meeting:

The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries embraced the names of prominent members of both Houses of Congress, the District Legislature, city government, and influential citizens.

citizens.
Frederick Douglass then announced the Rev. Mr. Walker, who delivered prayer.
Mr. Douglass then took the stand, and

We are assembled here to-night for a pa-We are assembled here to-night for a patriotic as well as a beneficent object. It is patriotic, because if obtained it will take from the politics of our country an element which has ever lashed them into fury. We intend to strike at the root of the evil by doing away with all discriminations against any class of American citizens on account of race, color, or previous condition. No one can fail to observe that our nation is readed of different serve that our nation is made of different nationalities, which are bound to increase. No one variety can discriminate against an-No one variety can discriminate against another without weakening the body politic and destroying the love of country. The object of this meeting is to bring about this great change in our public opinion by a firm, earnest, patriotic expression of our views. The great objection to the object of this meeting is what is called prejudice—prejudice against color. It is urged that the white man naturally feels a repugnance against the black man, and with some amelioration it is urged that it is reciprocated by the black man. I don't believe in this kind of prejudice. I see in it simply an effort on the part of those who make the discrimination to keep the colored man in a servile condition. The objection is to the colored man being a gentlecolored man in a servile condition. The objection is to the colored man being a gentleman and his wife a lady. No one objects to have a colored man ride in their carriage provided he is there as a servant. I see it every

vided he is there as a servant. I see it every day on Pennsylvania avenue.

There is no objection to his color, but he must be kept in his place. All this is a relic of barbarism. The prejudice exists nowhere but in the United States. The people of Europe know nothing of it. There is no country under the sky where this prejudice exists except in the United States. But it is not invincible. The whole history of our country shows us that. It has been overnot invincible. The whole history of our country shows us that. It has been overcome thousands of times, and can be again. We are here to-night to urge equality in our common schools, because there of all other places is the place to start right. The common school is the basis of our whole system, and without it the United States would be little better them. little better than uneducated Hayti. We are met with an objection at once. It is urged that our zealous white friends are endeavorthat our zealous white friends are endeavoring to enforce social equality in the country. We do not aim at any such thing. The colored people desire nothing so intangible. It is unknown to the laws of this country or any other country. I understand what is meant by equality before the law, but social equality I am entirely ignorant of. I know there are little rings and coteries, where men are equal, but there is no such thing as social equality on a national scale. What is social equality on a national scale. What is social equality? Is it to walk the streets with others, to ride in the cars, to drink at the same fountain? If these constitute social equality then I am in for it. I don't think that even the editor of the Patriot, if he drank at the same pump with Fred. Douglass, would consider pump with Fred. Douglass, would consider him his social equal, and I don't know what Fred. Douglass would think on the other side. [Laughter.] But if it be understood that we are endeavoring to force our white neighbors to invite us to their drawing-rooms, to allow us to marry their sons and daughters—if this is social equality then I contend that it is are endeavoring to force our white neighbors to invite us to their drawing-rooms, to allow us to marry their sons and daughters—if this is social equality then I contend that it is wrong to confound the common school subject with this idea. There was no distinction between color when I was a boy playing with my fellows. It was only when the black man asserted himself a man, and endeavored to be a man among men, that the line was drawn. I desire, and the gentlemen on this platform desire, that the colored child have the same common school right that any other child has, read I car writit like its leavest the same to Philadelphia, and so you must do without me. If I could have been present I should have given hearty concurrence to Senator Summer's bill securing civil rights to all your people. Not so much because they deserve it as because it belongs to them. When this nation recognized them as citizens, owes to broad humanity the prompt and unequivocal discharge of that duty which out me. If I could have been present I is power and its opportunity make imperative, and for the neglect of which no excuse they deleaved them as citizens, to totis devoted adherents, owes to broad humanity the prompt and unequivocal discharge of that duty which out me. If I could have been present I should have given hearty concurrence to Senator Summer's bill securing civil rights to all your people. Not so much because they deserve it as because it belongs to them. When this nation recognized them as citizens, owes to broad humanity the prompt and unequivocal discharge of that duty which out me. If I could have been present I should have given hearty concurrence to Senator Summer's bill securing civil rights to all your people. Not so much because they deserve it as because it belongs to them.

When this nation recognized them as citizens, oves to broad humanity the prompt and unequivocal discharge of that duty which out me. If I could have been present I should not with out me. If I could have been present I should now the continua common school right that any other child has, and I say until this is done there will be no such thing in this country as a common school system. It is easy enough to see how logical it was to keep the colored man ignorant during the time of slavery, but we have a new basis nat any other child has, the time of slavery, but we have a new basis from which to argue. We want a common platform of nationality. I see no reason why a colored child should be kept from the common school simply on account of his color. There will be no difficulty in carrying the project out. It has already been accomplished in New England and in New York. It was not done without a struggle, but it was done eventually, and we want to do it here.

ere.
Mr. Douglass then introduced the Hon.

Henry Wilson, who was received with grea Mr. Wilson said: I come here to-night Mr. Wilson said: I come here to-night after a labor of eight hours and a half upon the subject for which you have assembled to advance, simply to say I am heartily with you. I know not what the end will be. I hope that during the present session of Congress civil rights and amnesty will become fixed facts all over the country. In the Senate to-day we listened to the sume arguments that we have heard for thirty years. I had hoped the time had passed by when here, in the capital of the country, any man would lay down the argument that the God of nature had fixed all these matters, and we could not change them. I believe it is our duty to establish absolute and perfect equality on every square mile of the Republic; and judging from the events of the last twelve years I think triumph is certain. After breaking the fetters of four and a half millions of men, we believe it is our duty to make them perfect citizens. Some who fought with us for the fetters of four and a half millions of men, we believe it is our duty to make them perfect citizens. Some who fought with us for the glorious idea are deserters now, and are endeavoring to constitute a reactionary movement. But we had with us the heart of the country and the providence of Almighty God, and we marched from victory to victory. Men may desert us, but we will continue the good fight, and if we are beaten we will go down with our colors flying. But we will not fail. We will continue until absolute justice becomes absolute law. The day will come speedily, and it is our duty to toil and pray for it; and as sure as there is a God this cause is destined to triumph, and the Republic of the United States will become the great Democratic and Christian land of the world.

The following letters were then read: LETTER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 9, 1872.
GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your invitation extended to me to attend a mass meeting, to be held for the purpose of aiding in securing civil rights for the colored citizens of our country. I regret that a mayion securing civil rights for the colored citizens of our country. I regret that a previous engagement will detain me at the Executive Mansion this evening, and that I shall not be able to participate with you in person in your efforts to further the cause in which you are laboring. I beg to assure you, however, that I sympathize most cordially in any effort to secure for all our people, of whatever race, nativity, or color, the exercise of those rights to which every citizen should be entitled.

I am, yery respectfully.

ich every citizen snous. I am, very respectfully, U. S. GRANT. LETTER FROM VICE PRESIDENT COLFAX.
VICE PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 7, 1872.
DEAR SIR: Having voted recently in the
Senate upon the question of civil rights to

your delegates to the National Colored Convention at New Orleans, as detailed by Frederick Dousiass, Sr., in the New Nattonal.

Era, would be its fullest vindication. If orderly, sober citizens of the United States, entitled by its Constitution to equality under the law, cannot obtain food and lodging at public hotels, like "the rest of mankind," or even average accommodations on railroad trains after paying first-class fares, we should either acknowledge that the Constitution is a nullity, or should insist on that obedience to it by all and protection under it to all which are alike the right and the duty of the humblest as well as the most influential

throughout the land.

Respectfully yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

E. S. Atkinson and others, Committee,

SENATOR SUMNER'S LETTER. SENATE CHAMBER, May 9, 1872. GENTLEMEN: I am glad that our colored cellow-citizens are beginning to bestir themselves for the establishment of equal rights. They must take hold of the course strongly and not relax their efforts until it is won If they are really in earnest it cannot fail, But they must make their influence felt by public meeting, by speech, by petition, by be right for it to give us anything but honest public meeting which is about to assemble, it would be to encourage them in their efforts. Let them insist always upon equal rights, and others will insist also. Let them stand But they must make their influence felt by public meeting, by speech, by petition, by vote. If I may venture any suggestion to the public meeting which is about to assemble, it would be to encourage them in their efforts. Let them insist always upon equal rights, and others will insist also. Let them stand firm for themselves, and others will stand firm by their sides. Let them help themselves, and the politicians will help them also. One other word I am tempted to add: Beyond carnest efforts for themselves, I hope the colored people will see also that their representatives are honest. There must be personal integrity in all office-holders. They must be true and above suspicion. The must be true and above suspicion. The colored people will honor themselves if they require of all their candidates perfect purity of character, and also clean hands. I say this with a sincere desire that my friends will make it a rule of action whenever they are called to exercise their duties as citizens. I cannot forbear offering my congratulations on the signs of victory. It seems that at last the principles and promises of the Declaration of Independence are about to become a reality, so that all men shall be equal in the right of "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," This is an immense consummation full of peece and reconstitution. ion, full of peace and reconcilation. I pray hat it may be accomplished without delay. Accept my best wishes, and believe me, gentlemen, faithfully yours,
CHARLES SUMNER.

LETTER FROM BOSCOP CONVILING

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 8, 1872. WASHINGTON, May 8, 1872. GENTLEMEN: I have your note apprising me that to-morrow evening a meeting will be held in this city in behalf of equal civil rights for all, and asking me to say something in erson or by letter.

It will not be convenient and it may not possible for me to be present, but you may st assured of my interest in the occasion. did not know till recently how much need there is still for such demonstrations and dis

ussions as you propose.

It was new to me that any man of intelli-It was new to me that any man of intelligence, however biased by feeling, would publicly deny that receiving instruction in public schools was the right of those taxed to maintain them. I had supposed that the dregs of slavery were more fully drained, but it seems that persons can be found to insist that the right of a tax-payer to send his children to a school which he is compelled by law to help support is not a civil right, nor a political right, but no right at all. Such doctrine needs treatment. The community infested needs treatment. The community infested with such ideas needs disinfectants. The cure is in your own hands. The colored men have votes of their own, and if they fail to set themselves right it will be only because they miss their interest and their duty. Nothing in the conduct of colored Americans for the last ten years leads me to doubt their sense now. Your most obedient servant,

ROSCOE CONKLING LETTER OF JOHN W. FORNEY, ESQ.

WASHINGTON, May 9, 1872. George T. Downing, Esq:
MY DEAR SIR: After I had determined to ccept your kind invitation for this evening, o meet my old friends at the Congregational Church, corner Tenth and G streets, I relight, and water. What you ask cannot long be denied. It may be delayed, but it must come. All this and more I should have said, supplementing my honest counsel by the remarks that, while the colored people of America owe much to our eminent public men, they must not forget the old flag and the tried leader, General Grant; and that in the present mist and mystery of rediffer they the present mist and mystery of politics, they should keep their eyes upon the great captain that led them to liberty. Yours truly, J. W. FORNEY.

LETTER OF THOMAS J. DURANT, ESO.

Washington, D. C., May 9, 1872.

Messrs. George T. Dovening, Frederick Douglass,
Jr., E. S. Atkinson, Committee:

GENTLEMEN: I received at a late hour yesterday your invitation to be present to-night at a meeting at the Congregational Church, corner Tenth and G streets. The

object of your meeting is deserving of every sympathy. Under the guidance of those grand laws of human destiny which Provi-dence has prepared to work out the social evolutions of our race, the relations between capital and labor in the late Southern States has undergone a change which placing them capital and labor in the late Southern States has undergone a change which, placing them on a basis of more exact justice, has inspired the laborer in all sections with hopes of further progress. The civil rights claimed by the producers of the wealth of society, for social liberty and independence, are too surely just, and the sentiments demanding their enjoyment too deeply and carnestly felt to be treated with indifference or much longer withheld; and I am accustomed to look with the highest respect on every demand in whithen it and ram accustomed to look with the highest respect on every demand, in whatever quarter made, which has for its ob-ject the development of this great idea. I am, gentlemen, respectfully, your obedi-ent sevant

THOMAS J. DURANT. LETTER FROM SENATOR SAWYER. UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, May 8, 1872.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1872.

Messys. E. S. Alkinson, F. G. Berbadoes, Geo.

T. Downing, F. Donglass, Jr., J. W. Le
Barnes, Committee on Invitations:

GENTLEMEN: Your note inviting me to be
present at a mass meeting of the colored people on Thursday evening next, to hear what
the people wish in regard to their civil rights,
has been received.

The illness of a relative calls up a symptom.

The illness of a relative calls me away from the city suddenly, or I should certainly ac-cept the invitation. I have at all times held myself ready to act in any practical way to secure the civil rights of all my fellow-citi-zens, and in the future, as in the past, shall use every endeavor to promote such legislaion as may be necessary for this worthy ob-

I trust that at a very early day a practical I trust that at a very early day a practical measure may be adopted by Congress, which will prevent effectually the outrages which a portion of the citizens of the United States are, in too many instances, forced to endure. To efforts in that direction I am impelled by my convictions of duty to my fellow-men, as well as by a logical adhesion to the principles of equality fundamental in the Constitution of the United States.

Regretting my enforced absence from your meeting, and hoping that it will be a complete success, I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FREDERICK A. SAWYER.

Mr. George T. Downing was then intro-

Mr. George T. Downing was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

We are assembled for no gala purpose.

—A Chinese newspaper enters on the two thousandth volume with cheerful indications that the experiment of its publication will

which you refer, I need not make any extended statement as to my views upon it, for actions always speak more loudly than mere words. But if that vote needed justification, as it does not, the traveling experience of your delegates to the National Colored Convention at New Orleans, as detailed by Frederick Douslass, Sr., in the New National Colored Convention at New Orleans, as detailed by Frederick Douslass, Sr., in the New National Colored Convention at New Orleans, as detailed by Frederick Douslass, Sr., in the New National I rode was filthy, dirty, and disgusting, although I paid first-class fare. A pretty orderly, sober citizens of the United States, entitled by its Constitution to equality under entitled by its Constitution to equality under which you refer, I need not make any ex- us. We suffer under an increased sensitivemost outrageous insults. Our sensitive children are early taught that their color is a misfortune. There never was a time when this degradation was just. Many of our race have been forced to leave their native land to enjoy liberty in Africa or in mon-archical Europe. There was a time when the cry "the black man has no rights which the white man is bound to respect;" but cruel and unjust as it was then, it is infamous now. There is no defense for it in equity or law. The spirit of the Constitution gives us the full powers of citizenship, and it is injus-tice to abridge them. Is it the equal protection of the laws when Kentucky and Tennessee thrust Frederick Douglass into a smoking car and forbade him the privilege of an inn, as happened to him a few days ago? In other quarters we enjoy the common school right without inconvenience to any one. The Republican party stands committed to what we demand, and it would not

man rights were up.

Mr. Langston spoke as follows:

The civil rights bill is intended to secure o all citizens of the United States all those rights and privileges without which citizen-ship loses its luster and liberty is but a name. hese rights are not found in the statute books, they are inherent in the common law. books, they are inherent in the common law. The common carrier, by this principle, is bound to treat the negro the same as the white man, or pay the penalty. The common carrier is under obligations to the entire community and must fulfill his contract fully and strictly.

We ask the passage of the civil rights bill not that the winciples by the resumers law.

not that the principles by the common law be resurrected, but as declaratory of those principles, and it seems impossible that any intelligent and humane American should op-pose the bill. The question of common school education is of the most vital importance. The advantages of education are incalculable, and nowhere can the foundation be so well laid as in the common school, and no school is common from which any intelligent child is excluded.

There must be on the one part feelings and airs of superiority, and on the other a degrad-ing sense of inferiorty. Then, in the name of God and justice, let our schools be com-mon. Even if the schools for colored children had every advantage, the separation would be unjust, degrading, and not Ameri-can. The advantage of the two must be can. The advantage of the two must be equal, and to be equal must be identical. Common schools are built and supported by the money of the people. If there are to be two systems, the colored schools will receive but a pitiable sum. The speaker also advocated the various provisions of the civil rights bill, referring to licensed places of a must but a pitiable sum. The speaker also advo-cated the various provisions of the civil rights bill, referring to licensed places of amuse-ment, churches, &c. He concluded by depre-cating the public sentiment created by slavery against the colored American, and said he was sincerely grateful that the principles of the bill had been originated and pressed by America's foremost statesman, the Hon. Charles Sumner. [Applause.]

Charles Sumner. [Applause.]
The following resolutions were then Resolved, That inasmuch as the Republican party has professed, years ago, to recognize the equality of all men before the law, and holds that it is the duty of the Government in dealing with the people "to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion," or without regard to previous condition of servitude, and as the party professes friendship for us as the op-pressed, and as it has the power in number, if it really will, to secure the above rights, we

call on it to demonstrate its constancy by such appropriate legislation before the adjournment of Congress as shall not permit us to be outraged, to be unjustly dealt by, in public schools or by common carriers, in juries and in the constitution of juries, on account of our race and color, and as it is ecount of our race and color, and as it is contrary to the spirit and letter of the su-preme law of the land to have it otherwise. Resolved, That the Republican party owes to its devoted adherents, owes to coming generations, owes to broad humanity the prompt and unequivocal discharge of that duty which its power and its opportunity make imperative, and for the neglect of which no excuse

Resolved, That if there be a State paper which, above all others, adds lustre to our name as a Government, that State paper is the Declaration of independence, and the statesman whose name deserves highest place in the nation's honorable esteem, is the one who above all others devotes his disinterested energies and ripest intellect in endeavoring to make that declaration a guide of interpretation and of action in the discharge of American duty, and that we name as that statesman, Charles Summer.

Frederick Douglass here stated that there were two other speakers, and if the audience

were two other speakers, and if the audience were inspired by the old-time feeling they would wait and listen to the Hon. C. H. Har-

ris, of North Carolina. [Applause.]
Mr. Harris said that in this crisis he did not Mr. Harris said that in this crisis ne did not consider argument necessary to convince any intelligent American of the justice of this civil rights bill. He believed the ballot was the only true argument. He had been astonished to see how some men, calling themselves Republicans, had treated this civil rights bill-in Congress. He alluded to some Congressman who was sent here by the rights bill-in Congress. He alluded to some Congressman who was sent here by the colored vote, and had seen fit, during the last twenty-four hours, to treat this bill lightly. He hoped the gentleman's constituents would hold him responsible. [Applause.] Mr. Trumbull has said the object of the bill is to bring about social equality. The speaker said he thought such arguments belonged to the past, and he did not believe any negro would disgrace himself by running around begging for social equality with the white man. He said he did not often tell secrets, but he would on this occasion. Down

secrets, but he would on this occasion. Down in North Carolina the colored people had en-tered into a little bargain with the Republican party. A note had been drawn in which civil rights were the principal, and now that note was due and had gone to protest. The interest had been paid by the fifteenth amendment, but now the colored men were short in political cash, and they wanted the principal; and if it is not paid the Republicans will not get the colored vote. [Applause.]

se proscriptive laws or wicked enact-

nand their rights.

Twelve thousand dollars were recently buried by a citizen of Augusta, Ga., while two other persons, alarmed by the disturbed condition of affairs in their own counties, brought to that city one \$900 and the other \$1,000 in gold, and sold it for currency. The Augusta Constitutionalist says this shows, despite all that has been said and written about the poverty of the South, that there is still money enough left to lie idle, and that it is a fact to be deplored that it should be kept out of circulation instead of being added to the active culation instead of being added to the active

[From the Bultimore American.] Arguments Against Greeley.

The reasons why Mr. Greeley should not be elected to the Presidency are pouring in thick and fast. Probably there never before was an occasion when the mere fact of a man's candidacy elicited so many insuperable objections to him. The response to the action of the Cincinnati Convention is being heard from every section of the country, and the verdict seems to be that the ticket has the verdict seems to be that the ticket has fallen dead from the hands of its constructors. fallen dead from the hands of its constructors. The first impulse everywhere was to treat the nomination as a joke, and there is a vast amount of wit, humor, and sarcasm levelled at it in the columns of the regular Republican newspapers. The party had been looking auxiously for the result at Cincinnati with some fear that the next President might be passed there, and the farcical termination of named there, and the farcical termination of the proceedings justified a feeling of relief, as men realized to what small proportions the whole movement had dwindled down when it offered the nation such a platform and such a candidate. But while the Republicans laugh at the affair, there is a certain class who are righteously angry, and they are the men and the journals who inaugurated the movement and were really endeavoring to make it an honest effort in the direction of reforms which they believed to be needed. They were the parents of the Cincinnati Convention and it from them by the professional politicians, and the Blairs and McClures set up to rule over it, they should feel sore and refuse to support the ticket. The protest of the Ohio delega-

no man who has a better claim to be so con sidered than Reuben E. Fenton. His char acter is well known to Mr. Greeley; yet is he Mr. Greeley's bosom friend and counsellor in politics. Without a single idea of what public virtue or principle means, he is a most shrewd and skillful political manager. It was probably through his intrigues more than through any other influence that Mr. Greeley succeeded in obtaining his nomination. The same facility for entering into close association with dishonest men has marked the whole of Mr. Greeley's career. He began his political life as a disciple of Thurlow Weed, and only rebelled against his master when he found that he was not to have any of the offices for which political parties were quarreling. In a letter which found its way into Mr. Greelev's bosom friend and co reling. In a letter which found its way into orint, he expressly declined to hunt any onger in company with that virtuous indi-

vidual, Weed, because there was no proper division of the game. He now hunts in com-pany with Fenton, who is more generous."
"Mr. Greeley has no settled political priniples, with one exception. It is a serious bjection to any candidate for an office of high political trust that he has no well-defined standard of right in his own mind by defined standard of right the which to try any measure or any course of proceeding that may be proposed. This is one of Mr. Greeley's great deficiencies. Any aspect of a public measure which looks plausi-ble satisfies him, and he drifts backward and forward upon the shifting currents of expe-diency. It has been said of him as a politi-cian, and we believe with some truth, that he has been on every side of every public ques-tion that has come up save one, and that brings us to another objection to him as a candidate.

candidate.

"He is a thorough-going, bigoted protectionist, a champion of one of the most arbitrary and grinding systems of monopoly ever known in any county. To this hateful system he has remained faithful from the very beginning of his career as a journalist; to aid in factoring if the protection has been the system in the protection has been the system here. Resolved, That if there be a State paper fastening it upon the nation has been the to the House, she quietly takes her seat in inveterate habit of his life; to devise the inveterate habit of his life; to devise the means of shutting out his countrymen from free access to the markets of the world has been his constant study. It is idle to say that one of the resolutions proposed at the Cincinnati Convention as a part of the platform contains a provision that this question is to be left to the people "without Executive interference or dictation." He may not dictate, but he will advise: he may not free access to the markets of the world has been his constant study. It is idle to say that one of the resolutions proposed at the Cincinnati Convention as a part of the platform contains a provision that this question is to be left to the people "without Executive interference or dictation." He may not dictate, but he will advise; he may not interfere, but his oath as a Chief Magistrate will oblige him to suggest those measures which he deems important to the public welfare, and what is there in his view more essential that what he calls the protection of domestic industry? To this end we may expect to see the public offices bestowed upon protectionists, and every one of those silent influences by which party measures are carried in Congress, exerted in favor of the protective system. Mr. Greeley is nothing if not a protectionist.

rective system. Mr. Greeley is nothing it not a protectionist.

"The last objection to Mr. Greeley which we shall here mention is the grossness of his manners. General Grant is sometimes complained of as not filling the Executive Chair with the decorum and dignity which properly belong to the place; but his deficiency in this general; is the deficiency of one not accuss the deficiency of one not accuss. respect is the deficiency of one not accus-tomed to polished society, giving little heed to certain conventionalities which really be-come the high sphere he moves in, and he is never bearish or brutal, as Mr. Greeley so

often is."
"These are some of the objections which will occur to thoughtful men when they hear of Mr. Greeley's nomination; and allowing these the weight which they fully deserve, we must advise our readers to refuse the nomination their support. With such a head as is on his shoulders the affairs of the nation could not, under his direction, be wisely administered: with such manners as his, the could not be administered with common de-corum; with such associates as he has taken to his bosom they could not be administered

These proscriptive laws or wicked enactments were made at the dictates of slavery but now that slavery is dead, why should they not die? The speaker was not opposed to general amnesty, but said that if the Republican party wished to hold on to the 900, to general amnesty, but said that if the Republican party wished to hold on to the 900, but to general amnesty, but said that if the Republican party wished to hold on to the 900, but to general amnesty, but said that if the Republican party wished to hold on to the 900, but the savage chief, who, when asked whether he knew anything of an English officer of him." Such gastronomic knowledge of him. The gastronomic knowledge of him. The gastronomic knowledge of him. The gastronomic knowledge of how the two hundred million of their fellow-subjects in the East shall be dealt with one unterly looks in vain.

The Chiege Tribune Savat: "Cundurence of how the tropic of the party looks in vain. -Mr. Conway thinks the English do not India England has. But for anything like a realization of the tremendous importance of how the two hundred million of their fellow-subjects in the East shall be dealt with one utterly looks in vain.

how the two hundred subjects in the East shall be dead utterly looks in vain.

—The Chicago Tribune says: "Cundurango has finally received its death-blow at the hands of the London Clinical Society, who after a protracted trial of it in the cancer wards of the Middlesex Hospital, have declared that at the drug has no effect whatever on cancerin. The gentlemen who made trials state that not one single indication of improvement has been all observed in any of the cases. In fact, the disease either ran its course or the patients have alled the individual a liar and a horse this fact of the Actional Democratic Convention," what would have said. He would have called the individual a liar and a horse the streets on street lamps is a good

culation instead of being added to the active capital of the country.

—A Chinese newspaper enters on the two thousandth volume with cheerful indications but when he cums to recommend it to his his people better than i do."

The New Era

The Colored Members in Congress. One of the first things our "country cous " visiting the Capitol ask on entering the use gallery is, "Where is their member's House gallery is, "Where is their member's seat?" next, where Ben Butler sits?" and lastly as to the colored members' places. R. B. Elliott, who ably represents Calhoun's district, has just returned from his winter's efforts at smoothing out the tangled web of district, has just returned from his winter's district, has just returned from his winter's efforts at smoothing out the tangled web of his tangled State politics. Looking at their dusky faces from the gallery, I have tried to read therein some of the results of the larger duties and loftier purposes this wider arena has afforded them. Occasionally, as in the keen outburst from Mr. Rainey, replying to the convention by delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next justify their representative character. They are not sent here from Congressional districts in calling this Convention, the Committee of the from a race. They differ from each other in personal appearance as much as their white confreres. Joseph H. Rainey is quite a handsome fellow, with dark olive complexion, straight black hair, and regular features. He is dignified and modest in manner. A native of Georgetown, South Carolina, his parents were slaves, and himself a barber muli 1869. were slaves, and himself a barber until 1862. By stealth he obtained a common school education and has succeeded in compelling respect in his present position. Robert B. Elliott, of South Carolina is very black, with strongly marked A frience for the strongly marked A frience f strongly marked African feature, close curly hair and receding forehead. He was born in

and his counsels impolitic and unwise to the last degree.

"Mr. Greeley's political associations and intimacies are so bad that we can expect nothing from him, in case, to his own misfortune and ours, he should be elected, but a corrupt administration of affairs. Everybody is aware of his close intimacy with Mr. Fenton, of the Senate. If there is a corrupt and dishonest politician in the land, there is no many how has a better claim to be a corner and may be his a better claim to be so considerable. conversing, is always present, never speaks, always votes, and among his Republican col-leagues has considerable reputation for good sense and political business sagacity. Offisense and political business sagacity. Officially these men receive recognition in proportion to their ability to command it. At first there was a perceptible feeling among members, expressed by the shrug of the shoulders, while the old virus of pro-slavery disclosed itself in many ways; for instance—I heard a Radical member say the other day after they were sworn in, "I never knew there was so much of that old Adam in me, as I involuntarily felt come to the surface when, casting my eye over my shoulder. I when, casting my eye over my shoulder, found one settled in my immediate vicinity the words came rushing to my lips, what is that nigger there for?"" All this has been greatly changed, while a settled conviction has taken hold of both sides of the House that there is an eminent propriety of poetic justice in this thing, and I felt that men of this race

in this thing, and I felt that men of this race have come to stay.

Socially, there has never been, of course, any of the long train of evils foreshadowed by the fears of the dominant element, "miscegenation," social disintegration, or even "social equality." With commendable good taste and manliness of character, they have never in any way intruded themselves where they were unbidden. Mrs. Elliott, who, by the way is an exceedingly handsome and the way, is an exceedingly handsome and stylish woman, very light complexioned, scarcely darker than a brunette, dressing quite royally, was shown into the diplomatic gallery one day. This "pen" is generally set apart for members and their families. Mrs. S—, the wife of an extremely Radical member from the State of Ohio, (who himself has been a strong advocate of negro suffrage, and now supports the Civil Rights. self has been a strong advocate of negro suf-frage, and now supports the Civil Rights bill,) indignantly left the gallery, where the presence of Mrs. Elliott occasioned quite a flutter. "Madame," from Ohio, angrily asked the usher "why he let that woman into the gallery," He mildly replied that, being a member's wife, she was entitled to a seat there, upon which the lady went off with her feathers withed. Mrs. Elliott pages reher feathers ruffled. Mrs. Elliott never reorators, into allowing women to assume the duties and responsibilities, as well as all the privileges of civil life. Here, in the Federal capital, we feel sometimes that to give women the ballot will lessen rather than increase

[From the Rochester Express.]

Funeral of Isaac Post. The funeral services in memory of the late Isaac Post were held yesterday afternoon in the Unitarian Church. Owing to the large number of friends of the deceased, it was found that it would be impracticable to have the funeral from the house, and the change to the church was considered expedient. The church was crowded, and the services were church was crowded, and the services were peculiarly impressive, consisting of addresses from Rev. Mr. Mills, Syracuse, followed by addresses from Rev. N. M. Mann, of this city; Mrs. Jonathan Watson, of Thiswille, well known here as a trauce speaker; Mr. J. W. Seaver, of Byron, and Mrs. Parkhurst, of this city. All of these speakers were familiar with Mr. Post's life and character, and their thing to the worth reason which contheir tribute to his worth was one which may well be treasured as one of the brightest me-mentoes of an honorable and well spent life. It was hoped that Frederick Douglass would be present at the funeral; but he was unable to be present as will be seen from the following dispatch:

WAHINGTON, May 11, 1872. To William R. Hallowell:

I certainly would, if I could, be present at the funeral of your venerated father, my friend for thirty years. A man more just, simple-hearted, charitable, unselfish, and full smpte-hearted, charitable, unseinsh, and inof good works, I never knew—his life,
crowned with years, his spirit resting in
peace, his memory precious. His words to
us, could he speak, would be of consolation
to wife, children, and friends.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

—The season of ice cream being close upon us, it may be proper to call attention to the fact that a number of German newspapers are discussing various cases of poisoning by vanilla ice cream which have occurred of late in different European cities. There are many continuous as to the source of the resison, but all

—A contemporary says that putting the names of the streets on street lamps is a good thing a minister ov the gospel mite contend with some ov it, on the sli, successful, but when he cums to recommend it to his people, i have mi doubts about it, unless he knows his people better than ide." if the wind does not blow out your match

THE UNION REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Meial Call for the Convention to Meet in Philadelphia, June 5, to Nominate Candidates for President and Vice President.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee designated by the Convention held at Chicago on the 20th of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican party at the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the fifth day of June party at 12 o'clock

In calling this Convention, the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republican Convention of 1868 have been fulfilled. The States lately in rebellion have been restored to their former relations to the Government. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Government economy has been illustrated, by the reduction, at the same time, of the public debt and of taxation, and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully in augurated. The rights of naturalized citizens have been protected by treaties and imbeen fulfilled. The States lately in rebellio st storing that when it was literally stolen from them by the professional politicians, and the flairs and McClures set up to rule over it, they should feel soore and refuse to support it, they should feel soore and refuse to support it, they should feel soore and refuse to support it, they should feel soore and refuse to support it, they should feel soore and refuse to support it, they should feel soore and refuse to support it, they should feel soore and refuse to support it, they should feel soore and refuse to support it, they should feel soore and refuse to support it, they should feel soore and refuse to support it, they should feel soore and refuse to support it, they should feel soore and refuse to support it, they should feel soore and refuse to support it. The should be clearly which are the considerable style, drives the original "Liberuis" can have no heart in working for the success of a party which has been so perverted from what they intended it to be. The New York Post fairly represents this class, and we find in it almost the first serious argument against Mr. Greeley's celection. Summing up its reasons, the Post says:

"It is lacks the courage, the firmness, and the consistency which are required in a Chief to the consistency which are required in a Chief to the consistency which are required in a Chief to the consistency which are required in a Chief to the south have its way, and dissolve the Union and the consistency which are required in a Chief to the consistency of the public service. The south have its way, and dissolve the Union and the consistency of the public service. The south have its way, and dissolve the Union and the consistency of the public service. The continue of the south have its way, and dissolve the Union and the consequences of rejecting the dear the consequences of rejecting t

B. R. Cowen, Ohio. John Coburn, Indiana. C. B. Farwell, Illinois. Zachariah Chandler, Michigan. J. T. Averill, Minnesota.
David Atwood, Wisconsin.
George W. McCrary, Iowa.
C. C. Fulton, Maryland.

Franklin Stearns, Virginia.

John Hubbard, West Virginia.

John Hubbard, West Virginia.

William Sloan, North Carolina.

Thomas W. Osborne, Florida.

L. C. Carpenter, South Carolina

John H. Caldwell, Georgia.

James P. Stow. Alabama. James P. Stow, Alabama. M. H. Southworth, Louisiana. A. C. Fisk, Mississippi.

A. C. Fisk, Mississippi.
S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas.
B. F. Rice, Arkansas. John B. Clark, Missour A. A. Burton, Kentucky. Horace Maynard, Tenne Horace Maynard, Tennessee
E. B. Taylor, Nebrasha.
James W. Nye, Nevada.
H. W. Corbett, Oregon.
George C. Gorham, California.
John B. Chaffee, Colorado.
W. A. Burleigh, Dakota.
Sayles J. Bowen, District of Columbia.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 11, 1872.

-The richest sugar planter in Cuba is said to be Senor Berros, who has six factories, and whose income is reported to be \$4,000,000 per

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